



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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All New Subscriptions will begin with the year, and until further notice we will send the back numbers from January 1, unless otherwise ordered.

A meeting of the Maine Beekeepers' Association will be held at Mechanics Falls, Maine, on Jan. 25-27, 1887, and it promises to be one of exceptional interest and importance, on account of the recent movement for a consolidation of the different bee-associations of the State, in one society, which is to be incorporated by the Legislature.

We will Present Webster's Dictionary (pocket edition), and send it by mail, postpaid, for two subscribers with \$2. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide as to the spelling of words, and to determine their meaning.

How to Secure a Copy Right on a Book is a query from a correspondent. He says he is writing one, and wants to publish it on his "own hook." We are free to say that publishing on one's own hook is quite risky business; but that is none of our business, and we will answer the question. Get the title page printed, and send two copies of it with one dollar to the Librarian of Congress, Hon. A. R. Spofford, Washington, D. C., asking him to send you a copy right. The dollar is to pay for registration and clerical fees.

As War in Europe may be announced any day by cable, most people are interested to know something about the great states which will first be involved. "Francis Joseph I., and the Austria-Hungary Empire" by Geo. M. Towle, gives, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for January, a clear and well-written picture of one Power. "When Greek Meets Turk," by Oscanyan, tells the story of another. The whole January number of this periodical, with its attractive reading and charming pictures, is a prize for young and old.

**The California Bee-Suit.**—We have received a letter from Mr. Bohn, who was defendant in a suit for trespass said to be committed by his bees on a neighbor's vineyard, stating that the trouble was all over now. Mr. Bohn, assisted by the National Bee-Keepers Union, made a very vigorous fight, and the united resistance was too much for the fruit-growers. They now admit, says Mr. Bohn, that the bees have not been troublesome during the past year. This shows the value of united action, and the moral weight of the "backing" Mr. B. had in the National Bee-Keepers' Union! Of course all are well aware that the Union should have thirty thousand members instead of three hundred! On this point we commend to every bee-keeper the following from one of our correspondents:

The moral effect of numerical strength is great, and many battles have been won by sheer force of numbers, and without striking a blow. So with us; if we can show an unbroken front, composed of a majority of the bee-keepers of the country, and cause it to be understood that each and every one of us are pledged to pull together in unison and harmony for defense of our rights, we shall bear down all opposition by this moral weight alone.

The very fact that so few are enrolled as members is a disgrace to those who are engaged in the pursuit of bee-keeping. Let all arouse from sleep, join the Union, and thus make it a "sure defense."

**The Uses of Honey** are many and ever-increasing; and as people become more and more acquainted with the various purposes to which the product of the labors of the honey-bees can be put, the greater will be the demand for it. But perhaps one of the newest ways in which honey is employed, is recorded in an account given in a scientific periodical in Italy, wherein is described an Italian method of preserving bodies in a soft an flexible condition for several months, and by that means enabling them to be dissected without the least danger to the preparator or the anatomist. To this end, the bodies are placed in some sort of receptacle, and then covered with a layer of the thickest and purest honey that can be obtained. The using of honey for this purpose may not be the means of increasing its demand, but it serves to illustrate the preserving power which pure honey possesses, and also may be a new idea to many.

**Catalogues for 1887.**—Those on our desk are from

James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.—36 pages.  
E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ills.—8 pages.  
G. W. Stanley, Wyoming, N. Y.—12 pages.  
Victor W. Clough, Geneseo, Ills.—8 pages.

**By Using the Binder** made expressly for this BEE JOURNAL, all can have them bound and ready for reference and examination every day in the year. We have reduced the price to 60 cents, postpaid. Subscription for one year and the binder for \$1.50.

**One Dollar** invested for the weekly visits of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1887, will richly repay every apiarist in America.

**One of the Many Topics** to be discussed at the convention at Andover, Ohio, on Jan. 19, is the following which we notice on quite a lengthy programme: "Can the bee-keepers of the United States form a combination and control the price of honey?" This is one of the *living issues* of to-day, and is receiving a very thorough and exhaustive examination.

A correspondent suggests that a rousing convention be held in Chicago early in May, "especially devoted to matters outside of honey-production," taking up the vital subjects heretofore much neglected, such as "cost of production, and the proper selling price for honey, and how to maintain it," etc., etc.

If it is thought best to call such a convention, it ought to represent every portion of the United States, either by the personal attendance of representative bee-keepers, or their written views on the subjects to come before the meeting. It should also be stenographically reported and published, and made an "authority" for American apiarists. The object of the present preliminary discussion, is to ascertain the views of apiarists all over the continent of North America, and decide whether it is desired to hold such a convention.

The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL will not yet take any side in the controversy, but will await the decision of the mature judgment of the solons of apiculture AFTER a thorough discussion of the question of desirability and practicability.

Alabama now has an organization of apiarists, known as the "The Alabama Bee-Keepers' Association. It was organized last November, and S. G. Wood, of Birmingham, was elected President; Geo. H. Hoyle, of Mobile, Vice-President; and J. M. Jenkins, of Wetumpka, Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the association was declared to be the advancement of the bee-keeping interests of Alabama.

The Secretary desires to have the following notice made public, and we therefore give it a prominent place in this paper:

The association will meet annually, and its next meeting will be at the time and place at which the Alabama State Fair is held, or the call of the President. Any bee-keeper living in Alabama may become a member of the association by forwarding his or her address and 25 cents to the Secretary and Treasurer. The fellowship and co-operation of Alabama bee-keepers is earnestly desired. The Secretary will cheerfully correspond with bee-keepers desiring further information concerning the association, and will mail a copy of the constitution and by-laws to all applicants as soon as printed.

**We Keep this Notice** standing all the year round: "Always give the name of the Postoffice to which your paper is addressed. Your name cannot be found on our list unless this is done," and yet many ask us to change their address without even mentioning to what Postoffice it has heretofore been sent. It often costs us more to find their old address than they pay for the BEE JOURNAL for a year; as we may have to examine our subscription lists in every State, Province and Territory in North America. Please be more careful in the future, and never omit your name, Postoffice, county and State.

# Our Queries

With Replies thereto.

[It is quite useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—Ed.]

## Double Hives for Wintering.

**Query, No. 359.**—Is it an advantage to winter two or more colonies in one hive? Why are not double hives more generally used? What is their worst disadvantage?—Glenville, Ky.

I can see no practical advantage in this system.—H. D. CUTTING.

I have never practiced such wintering. Some like it; others do not.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I do not think it is. The worst disadvantage is that it is often desirable to move one of the colonies to a new location.—G. L. TINKER.

Yes, there is an advantage, as it economizes the packing material, also the labor of packing, when bees are protected upon the summer stands. Their worst disadvantage—and it is a big one—is that the hives hinder in the manipulation of the bees in the working season.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

In the case of small colonies it is. Double hives are too inconvenient to manipulate. One colony might require the hive to be manipulated that would very seriously interfere with the other colony.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Double or triple hives have no advantage that we can see. We tried them. Their worst feature is that you cannot disturb one colony without disturbing all that are under the same roof.—DADANT & SON.

I do not think there is any advantage. The disadvantages are in the bother and trouble of changing back and forth, which are enough to keep me from that method.—J. E. POND.

It is an advantage to winter 2 colonies in one hive, but it is more convenient to move two single hives close together than it is to manage so cumbersome a hive as a double hive would be. I have had as many as 6 colonies in a hive. The worst disadvantage was the loss of queens.—C. W. DAYTON.

Yes. Double hives are heavy to handle, and I would not want any thing but a single hive at the time of putting on supers. The use of double hives, however, as laid down in "A Year Among the Bees," I consider of very great advantage.—C. C. MILLER.

They have been used over and over, and discarded. They are not convenient for summer. It is better to put several hives together in the winter. Many do this, and winter their bees very successfully.—A. J. COOK.

In theory it looks as though two or more colonies divided off in the same hive would be to the mutual advantage of the several colonies lodging so closely together; but in practice the plan has not been worth the extra trouble to me. I suppose that the chief objection to a "double hive" is that they are inferior to the single hive for honey producing. I am more and more convinced that the less complication there is about a hive the better it will work. The hive does not gather honey; it is the bees that do the work. Hence the hive that is the most simple and handy to work with, is the best. I am sure that time will prove this to be true.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If one can think of no better way to conserve the heat of a cluster of bees, than to place another cluster by its side, he might do so with some little advantage in that direction. About all the disadvantage there is in double hives, is that they will make the cost of honey production enough more than what it will be by the use of readily movable hives, that their user will be left far behind in the race. It may take time, but I trust all will see it by and by.—JAMES HEDDON.

While "double hives" may be of some advantage in wintering weak colonies, they are too costly and inconvenient for general use.—THE EDITOR.

## Removing Propolis Stains.

**Query, No. 360.**—What is the best way to remove from the fingers propolis and the stain it leaves?—Prof., N. J.

The cheapest and readiest material is kerosene oil.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Good soap and soft water has always answered my purpose.—G. L. TINKER.

I should like an answer to that question myself. I generally let it wear off.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Use a little alcohol; it will remove all propolis instantly.—H. D. CUTTING.

Use home-made soap and wash thoroughly in very warm water.—C. W. DAYTON.

I have used naphtha and alcohol, and have also found that rubbing with a piece of pumice-stone would remove the stains.—J. E. POND.

Use a soap that contains some "gritty" material that will scratch it off. I am not certain, but I think alcohol will dissolve the propolis.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Alcohol, linseed oil, turpentine, or ammonia. Alcohol or ammonia are preferred, because they leave no unpleasant smell behind.—DADANT & SON.

The best thing I have tried is soap and warm water, and the friction of a soft corn-cob. The fumes of sulphur will remove vegetable stains. But the stain left by propolis soon disappears without any remedy, if you will not worry about it.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Alcohol takes off propolis very readily; so will spirits of turpentine. It is wonderful to see how a little alcohol will remove the propolis.—A. J. COOK.

Pour a little ammonia on your fingers. You can also take it off by rubbing grease on your fingers and washing in very hot water.—C. C. MILLER.

We have used alcohol for removing the propolis from the fingers, and have always found it very effective.—THE EDITOR.

## Rearing Queens on their Heads.

**Query, No. 361.**—Lately I saw this sentence in the BEE JOURNAL: "Queens cannot be reared standing on their heads." I want to know if this is so, and, if it is, how often should a hive be inverted to accomplish this object during the swarming season?—C. E. B., Ohio.

It is generally believed that queens cannot be reared on their heads. How often to reverse will depend upon circumstances.—H. D. CUTTING.

Queens are "reared" with their heads toward the apex of the cell, which usually points "downward." While thus seemingly "standing on their heads," the latter is protected and supported by a soft, delicate, and most elaborately woven cushion of the finest silk.—J. P. H. BROWN.

"Standing on their heads" is the natural position for queens to be reared. The brood-combs should be inverted every 5 or 7 days. Though I have successfully run an apiary through one season on that plan, I could not determine the exact time.—C. W. DAYTON.

All my experience goes to prove that 999 out of every 1,000 queens are reared "standing on their heads." The other one is in a horizontal position. If stood the other way, heads up, perhaps they might not hatch, but I have little or no experience along that line.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I am not so anxious to prevent natural swarming as to practice inversion for the purpose, even if it is effectual. I believe it to be an unreliable preventive, although the bees complete no cells. Swarms often issue without having started queen-cells.—G. L. TINKER.

I think I have seen one whom I consider good authority state that inverting once a week will prevent swarming, but if it be true that bees will sometimes swarm without starting queen-cells at all, how can inverting prevent such bees from swarming? I have, however, had no experience in the matter.—C. C. MILLER.

We find that turning causes the cells to be destroyed, and seems to cause bees to give up swarming. The frequency would depend upon circumstances. I should have little fear of swarming if hives were inverted every week, though we found one inversion enough in every case. The bees gave it up, and went pell-mell into the sections.—A. J. COOK.



In opening queen-cells I have never found the queens standing in any other position than "on their heads." If queen-cells were always built in such a position that inversion would destroy the inmates, no queens could be reared if the combs were inverted about once a week. If inversion prevents swarming, I think it is rather by awaking new determinations among the bees, than by killing embryo queens.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Inverting is impracticable, in my opinion, and the trouble stated in the query is the least connected with the method. If an intimation was given as to whether it is desired to rear queens or not, the question might be answered by some one who had made a test in that particular direction. I should say, do not invert at all.—J. E. POND.

I suppose the person who wrote that "queens cannot be reared standing on their heads," was aiming to be witty, but he spoke the truth notwithstanding. A majority of queens are reared with their heads down, but not "standing on their heads." Reversing the hive will not destroy young queens unless they are handled so roughly that the young queens are dislodged from their natural position in the cells while in the larval or chrysalis state. Reversing cannot be depended upon to prevent swarming. I mean that the plan is not practicable, and perhaps no other plan is. We must prevent increase, not swarming.—G. W. DEMAREE.

While I do not claim to have made special and thorough tests of inverting, as applied to the destruction of queen pupa or nymph, from what I have observed while largely experimenting with inverting for other purposes, I have concluded that it will not result in a practical method of controlling swarming.—JAMES HEDDON.

Queens are *not* reared "standing on their heads." Though the head points downwards, their bodies are *upheld* by fine silken cords, and protected by elaborately-constructed net-work.—THE EDITOR.

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## Correspondence.

**Explanatory.**—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark © indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; ♂ north of the center; ♀ south; ◊ east; ◊ west; and this ♂ northeast; ◊ northwest; ◊ southeast; and ♀ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Apicultural Legislation.

J. F. LATHAM.

When viewed from a strictly practical stand-point, it seems that the pursuit of bee-keeping, as an industrial vocation, presents but very limited requirements that demand special legislation; surely not to the extent called for by other agrarian pursuits. While foraging, the bee is beyond the control of its master—a free rover, free in its flight, from artificially prescribed limits. The food of the bee, when derived from the floral adornments of Nature, is but a spontaneous effusion, the bounty of the One Cause, a wonder-working demonstration of occult power, over which the "lords of creation" can exercise no control, and who ought to exercise sufficient rationality to deter a desire to control.

Within the bounds of the apiary the bee is a possession of the proprietor, and directly or indirectly under his control. When needed, the bee-keeper should possess sufficient endowments to constitute "legislative" function commensurate to the surroundings—the direct exigencies of the bee-yard. If an apiary be located sufficiently near the property or place of legitimate employment of another as to actually endanger the lives or well-being of the occupants, it seems that a remedy exists in the application of "common law," by which such irregularities may be adjusted, as often called for in other pursuits. Mr. A possesses no legal or moral right to keep bees on his own land in the shadow of the fence separating them from Mr. B's barn-yard, which is in constant use for yarding his domestic animals; or sufficiently near his dwelling-house and its surroundings to be a constant annoyance to the occupants, even if he (A) is entitled to the nominal credit of "priority of location," as referring to homestead rights. Neither has B the right to establish a stock-yard by the side of A's apiary. The conveniences of public travel are entitled to a like consideration. No one is obliged to turn from the highway, while pursuing a legitimate calling, to avoid a nuisance existing on private property, whether such a nuisance be constituted in a colony of bees, a mad bull, or any other endangering obstacle.

As to the feasibility of legislation, granting and securing to a single apiarist exclusive territorial rights beyond his private possessions, but little need be said or written. Special law-making is at best but too often the result of preconceived aggressions; an attempt to reduce to servility the surplus energy of vigorous industry, for the maintenance of indolence, imbecility, and the gratification of a depraved thirst for notoriety. "The earth, and the fullness thereof" are not, and can never be made the specific possessions of any single individual, class or association of individuals. The laborer is worthy of the meat which the Eternal edict imperatively demands that he shall eat by the sweat of his brow, minus restrictions by Divine legislation. Feudal attributes have not as yet become requisites of modern bee-keeping. Every yeoman has a right to keep bees on his possessions, if he chooses so to do; certainly not beyond.

In a radical aspect, it seems that if an apiarist possessing but an acre of land could be legislated into the control of all the bee-pasturage within the circumscribed limits of the flight of his bees, the tenor of the same legislation would give him control of all the vegetation that might produce nectar within the same limits; even depriving a neighbor, a mile distant, the right to cut basswood lumber, or destroy the nectar-producing shrubs and weeds that were overgrowing his grazing land. A person not characteristically qualified to make a success of bee-keeping, as a matter of course must succumb to the "inevitable," leaving the blank of his departure to be filled by the fittest survival. From the above fact it is quite certain that the genuine apiarist will never lack room in which to exercise his talents; and that, too, without the need of a "special legislation."

Cumberland, ♀ Me.

For the American Bee Journal.

### The Honey-Producers' Association.

EUGENE SECOR.

On page 774 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1886, Mr. M. M. Baldridge discusses the above subject in connection with several others along the same line. While an association of that character might do some good, it would not, in my judgment, be a panacea for all our ills. It seems to me that the commission men come in for more than their share of criticism. I do not believe them all to be angels, by any means, but perhaps on a closer acquaintance we might be able to discover where wings ought to be. They do not fix the price of honey—or if they do, it is the producer's fault in not confining them to a selling price. If I send a consignment of honey to a commission house, and write them to hold it for a certain price, or await further orders, I think they would follow instructions if they were a reputable firm—and none others should be trusted. If they did

not, I should probably not send them any more.

The trouble is, one of my neighbors, who is not a millionaire, and who might want to use the money for his crop, sends the same house his honey also, and writes them that he wants it worked off as soon as possible, even if they have to shade the price a little, as he has a note at the bank which must be met at a certain date. The commission men will probably sell this man's honey first. The grocer who bought it can undersell the one who would buy mine. Not to be outdone by his neighbor grocer he bears the market in order to get his as cheaply as the other man did. And so it goes. The trouble is in the producers who do not fix their own prices. Mr. Baldrige says the same thing. Now what are we going to do about it? It seems just as impossible to fix the price of honey in the world's markets as it is to fix the price of wheat.

I live in the "wheat belt." I know there have been more bushels of wheat sold during the past year at less than the cost of production than above it. The farmers know it too, but what folly it is to talk of getting these farmers to combine and hold their wheat for paying prices! They must either sell it or the sheriff will. Even if they could hold it, they lack organization and unity of purpose. And you might preach the benefits of a producers' association to them as long as Noah preached to the antediluvians, and few would be saved but the preacher. They would not come to his meeting. They would not read his tracts. So with honey-producers. One out of a hundred might identify himself with the organization, but where are the ninety and nine? Slumbering in the security of blissful ignorance. Seventy-five of the number will never hear of it, because they do not read the bee-papers. They will go on dickering their honey off to Tom, Dick and Harry, for what they can get, until it becomes so cheap that they will take no interest whatever in the business, and let their bees die. The law of the survival of the fittest will in time fix things.

Butter is a staple article. It has a market value governed by supply and demand, the same as wheat; yet thousands of pounds of what is called butter are annually sold at less than 10 cents per pound—below the cost of production. Butter is also a luxury. Wealthy people are willing to pay a fancy price for a really fine article. Some dairymen know how to "get there," and supply this demand. They make money while the other fellows eke out an existence competing with "oleo." Honey is not a staple. The only way to sell it is to reach the palate. We have very little trouble selling our best grades of honey at a price above cost of production.

I do not see any other way out of these low prices than to produce the best at the lowest possible cost, and await the result. If honey is cheaper than it used to be, we produce it more cheaply. The best appliances and the best methods will win. Let us "grin

and bear it." They who *stick* are the one's to succeed. Remember Lot's wife.

Now as to the reports of honey in the bee-papers, I do not see what harm that does. Almost every other thing is quoted in the produce papers. Are hogs any cheaper because the daily papers quote them?

Forest City, 3 Iowa.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Apicultural Progress.

JAMES HEDDON.

Whoever looks back over the great progress of apiculture during the last two decades, will not fail to discover that inseparably connected with this progress is the one of mechanical invention. Perhaps I might well have said that this invention constitutes the major portion of that progress. Yes, surely, a look backward verifies the statement. Where would we be to-day had the Langstroth hive, honey-extractor, comb foundation machine, bellows smoker, under beveled honey-knife, and scores of lesser manufactures never been devised?

When looking outside of our art, how readily we discover that inventions have enabled us to live better and have more comforts of life than the kings and queens of a century ago. It is no wonder that civilized nations have devised ways and means to stimulate these inventions by way of patent offices. There are, however, serious objections to these offices, and the laws and rulings connected with them. They are expensive (sometimes vastly so), and they beget falsehood and perjury.

Two or three years ago I wrote an article in *Gleanings* discussing the feasibility of establishing among beekeepers an honorary patent system. Some one smiled and said: "Oh! pshaw, no apicultural inventor could realize protection through any such arrangement. We have too many dishonest men in our ranks." I am aware that there are dishonest beekeepers, but they are not in the majority by any means, and among the more intelligent who lead the van, I am glad to say they are largely in the minority. Before I wrote that article for *Gleanings*, I looked the ground over carefully—I have been looking it over ever since, and to day I feel positive that if the honorable men of our class—men who readily see or can be shown the right, will (and I believe they will) use their influence for right and justice, we can inaugurate a protective system not only cheaper, but much better, and freer from fraud than the patent system which is now trying to protect the world's inventors in their right to the results of their own labor. The patent office now stands in the way of moral protection. While we all know that laws governing conduct are absolutely necessary, the student of human nature does not fail to discover that these necessary laws have a tendency to remove from the human heart a

part of the deep convictions of conscience.

Apropos to the above I have had to smile at the ignorance or frown on the thievishness of a few who have sent letters asking a question that cannot be answered this side of an expensive suit in the United States courts: "What will your patent claims hold?" The best answer to such a question—the most appropriate answer—may be found in the following illustration:

When this country was new, and nearly all the land belonged to the government, the settlers very few, and the timber free to any taker, a resident named Joseph Industry conceived the idea of chopping a large quantity of wood, which he thought would be needed by a railroad, which he felt sure must come that way in a few years. He began the work of cording up the wood as fast as spare time from the farm would admit, and after a few years had a pile 4 feet high and 200 rods long. By and by he noticed parties taking wood from different places in the pile. Several times he asked those who had taken wood if they did not know that this wood was the result of his labor, and rightfully belonged to him; and they said "y-e-s," but it was "awful good" wood, much better than their own, and they did not think he would care if they took a *little*; that they could have chopped down the same trees had they chosen to do so.

Finally he shouldered his rifle, making up his mind to protect his wood at all hazards. One day while sitting on the pile, he saw a neighbor, Dave Indolence, carrying wood away, and called to him to stop. Dave answered by asking him how far his rifle would carry up. Joseph replied that its range was about 80 rods; when Dave said, "If that is your 'claims' I'll take the wood and you can fire away, for its a hundred rods down here; you see you didn't fix up the results of your labor in the right shape."

I find that it is a too common opinion that it is only by virtue of law that property in invention, exists. Certainly we know that legal property—property which the law will protect—exists in invention only by virtue of that law; but morally, property in invention is a law in nature, and the right of property in invention will be recognized by every honest man the moment he realizes that fact.

Property never was nor never will be produced by law; it must be the product of labor. It must be earned. There are many men who legally own a large amount of wealth who never earned it, but surely some one did. If property could be created by law, our government might support all its people in that way; aye, legislate them all rich.

If property in invention did not exist in the nature of things, a statute to protect such property by law would amount to legal robbery.

In the article for *Gleanings*, which I have referred to, I proposed for consideration something like this: In the main we would follow the rulings of the patent office. Regarding the question of prior invention, we would



not spend a minute nor a cent discussing it. We would give the right to the prior publisher for reasons of justice, practicability and morality. 1. An inventor does nothing for the public until he publishes his invention; consequently they owe him nothing before that time. 2. It would do away with all falsehood and perjury, claiming the invention to be old. If it could not be shown in publications, and that it had not been abandoned, the claim would hold good; and if it could, it would not cost a dollar to show it, and invalidate that claim.

There are other equally superior rulings that we might have, and as our class is so small, and our publications (which form the popular sentiment) so few in number, I believe such an honorary inventor's-rights-system, and also wholesome regulations regarding the marketing of our honey, and receiving what it is worth, "priority of location," etc., can all be fixed successfully and greatly to our advantage. I am in favor of responding to Mr. Baldridge's call, and desire to hear the honest expressions of those who are more interested in justice and the welfare of our class, than in simple controversy.

Dowagiac, 9 Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

## The Marketing of Honey.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

In selling almost any kind of farm products there is considerable difference in the price received, and in a great majority of cases a considerable proportion of this is due to the way or condition in which products are sent to market. Honey is no exception, and in many cases the cause of the low prices received is largely due to the condition in which it is sent to market.

Like all other products, it must be made neat and attractive in order to sell to the best advantage. Boxes or frames made so that the comb will present a clean, neat appearance, aids materially in securing a good price. To send honey to market, as is often done, taken out of the frames or boxes and dumped into a jar or bucket, cut or broken into convenient pieces, and allowing a goodly portion of the best to run out and settle at the bottom; then to sell the comb to one purchaser and the liquid honey to another, and that not clear of small bits of comb, is certain to give dissatisfaction to the purchasers, and a less quantity will supply the demand. Taken generally, if properly managed, the home market is the best. Of course this may be easily overstocked where there are quite a number engaged in the business in the same neighborhood, and of course another market must be found.

Many new purchasers are either made permanent or lost entirely by the first purchase, and if we expect to build up a paying business every reasonable effort must be made to please

our customers, so that they may be made good consumers. The more consumers we can make the larger the demand, and the readier the sale the better prices we can secure. When it can be avoided, the comb should not be broken, unless it is cut up and put into glasses so that an equal amount of liquid will be sold with the comb; or the comb sold entire. If boxes are used, have them neatly made of planed lumber. Shingles are often rough, and if covered in some places with old comb, it hardly presents an attractive appearance sufficient to induce rapid sales. We are all interested in this, as it aids in making sales.

Eldon, Mo.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Disturbing Bees in the Brood-Chamber.

VICTOR W. CLOUGH.

The criticism on page 810 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1886, concerning the "non-swarming system," forcibly reminds me of my neighbor who says: "Bees! Well, I should say so; I have known all about them all my life. I want no bee-literature, or care to investigate any improved hives; the old kind are good enough for me." This old veteran has about 20 colonies, and for his whole apiary I would not give him one non-swarming hive. It seems needless to explain why. He is continually mourning over the poor season, no profit in bees, etc. Is there not a reason for all things? His bees have the same latitude, same fields, and exactly the same chance as mine, excepting in the house, which divides the difference. There is no season that my bees fail to procure a good yield of honey, and they are one of the most profitable investments I have. I never have any loss in winter. But one of my neighbors, who persists in overhauling the brood-chamber, in one winter lost 40 colonies.

I have a few colonies in common hives that I manipulate for surplus honey, their productions being from 50 to 100 pounds, and cast one and two swarms each. In the last three years those in the non-swarming hives have never swarmed, and produced 250 pounds of honey. All these are arranged in the same orchard, the bees visit the same fields, and why the difference in the yields, if not in the construction of the hives?

The critic recommends a "frequent disturbing of the brood-chamber" for a large surplus of honey. I wonder if he advocates punching a hen's nest in order to secure a greater hatch! One is as reasonable as the other. What a desirable job it would be, if the apiary contained a hundred or more colonies. This "frequent disturbing" is work which I do away with, and those who have faith in its usefulness are the ones I wish to compare notes with.

With my system I never move a brood-frame or disturb my bees in any way, only to remove the full sections and replace with empty ones. Here is what makes bee-keeping so easy

and simple. All the difficulties and inconveniences of swarming are laid aside, and this is all left to the hive to perform, which it faithfully accomplishes.

Geneseo, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Basswood vs. Linden.

S. T. PETTIT.

On page 805 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for 1886, appears a short report on the above heading, in which Dr. A. B. Mason complains that I take the ground in the *Canadian Bee Journal* that Canadian basswood honey is superior to the United States basswood honey. The report reads as follows:

"The Doctor thought it perfectly right to make Canadian articles distinctively Canadian, but it should not be done by casting unwarranted stigmas upon our productions. We should not try to elevate ourselves by pulling down others." Most certainly, I fully agree with the Doctor, that we should not cast "unwarranted stigmas" upon the productions of others; "nor try to elevate ourselves by pulling down others."

I confess that I am not a little surprised that any one, especially Dr. Mason, should disagree with me in this matter. I am fully persuaded that if the Doctor will take the trouble to get average samples of basswood honey from the different points of the United States, especially from near the southern limit at which this tree produces honey, and compare them with Canadian linden honey, that he will be the first to acknowledge the superiority of Canadian linden honey.

Mr. Muth, than whom perhaps no other man in the world handles more honey, classes United States basswood honey with late dark honey, and prices it accordingly. Before taking this ground, I took a great deal of pains to understand the matter, and consequently I feel quite solid in the position that I have taken. Without a question, basswood honey taken in the United States in our latitude, when the bees gather it under favorable circumstances, that is, not gathering at the same time inferior honey from other sources, the article is of the very best quality, and quite equal to Canadian honey. But it should be kept in mind that this strip or belt bears but a small proportion to that of the whole of the United States. In writing the article complained of I referred to the United States as a whole.

There was honey at the Industrial and Colonial Exhibition at London, England, from nearly all the British Colonies, and I am proud to say that samples of Canadian linden honey were the clearest and brightest on exhibition. Canadians would be very sorry indeed to have their fine, bright, sparkling linden honey classed with late, dark honey, and the price ruled down to the price of that article. Mr.

Macpherson did right in saying that there was no intention to cast a slur upon American honey. Not at all; I simply stated what I still believe to be a fact, and so, of course, I have no apology to offer.

Belmont, Ont.

[United States basswood honey is by no means *dark*, and is not so classed in this city. That it varies in different localities is true, but it is never dark.—ED.]

For the American Bee Journal.

### Developing the Honey Market.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

The remark in Mr. Baldridge's article on page 774 of the BEE JOURNAL for 1886, which, it appears to me, requires consideration, is that in regard to commission men. He states that they are responsible, to a great extent, for the present low prices of honey. Look, for a moment, at the great fall in the price of honey in Canada, as in the United States, for the last ten years. I do not believe that one per cent. of the Canadian honey has been handled and sold on commission; in fact, I am safe in saying that it is a practice which we have not resorted to, and in spite of that, surely no one will deny that our prices are low, and have dropped as low, proportionately, for about ten years, as in the United States.

In regard to allowing retailers to sell only at a certain figure, as do flour producers on Fox river, I need only to say honey has not yet become flour; it may be on the road to it—let us hope so at least; but families cannot do without flour. Our home market for honey has, as yet, to be developed, and I know it is quite difficult enough to do this, and if we offer such obstructions as indicated, we must suffer by hindering the development of our market. It is right enough to endeavor to secure a uniform retail price for a uniform article, but compulsion is not the method to be adopted.

As to what our aim should be, it is to sell as low as we are compelled to do, and have a fair remuneration for our product. This question will right itself; honey will find that level, and if it is below it now, the cheapness will develop the market, and eventually those not able (through locality, ability, or other circumstances) to sell as cheaply as others, will drop out; the remainder, of more properly, those under favorable circumstances, will remain and secure remunerative prices. But this is aside from the question at issue. We can never by any organization regulate the price of honey. Those likely to become members of such an organization are the same who do not demoralize the market; the others you cannot reach.

In Canada, whatever your movements are for the advancement of apiculture, they are outside of it, and they do just as they see fit, and you find you are behind, for you have only

tried to do as you saw fit. On the other hand, I would not say beneficial results may not be obtained by an organization, which would have for its aim the union of bee-keepers in marketing their honey.

In every large city let a wholesale and retail (or retail only) honey-store be started by the honey producers' company, and competent persons put in charge to supply the existing demand for honey, and make every effort to create a further demand. Then let the organization have an early report of the honey secured for the season, etc. What we will secure by this method is this: The bee-keepers themselves will become the retailers in our cities, and they can put a stop to any practice injurious to their interests, and the middle-men will be greatly done away with; and without loss to the bee-keepers they can cheapen honey for the consumer. These two points alone are of immense value.

Brantford, Ont.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Controlling the Honey Market, etc.

L. N. TONGUE.

I am glad to see bee-men coming forward on this important subject. The question to decide is, how can the object be accomplished so as to effectually take the honey out of the hands of those who ruin the price of honey? My plan is this: Let the Bee-Keepers Union have control of the matter. From statistics they can ascertain the honey crop next season, so as to fix a price that will pay the producer a reasonable compensation for his labor and capital, having in view the interest of the consumer as well. There is reason in all things, and I believe the Manager and Advisory Board of the Bee-Keepers' Union are as well qualified to judge correctly in the matter as any. (I would not wish to be understood to say that others are not as well qualified.) Some may ask, how can the market be controlled in this way? Why, just have leaflets distributed to each member of the Union, giving prices fixed upon by the managers.

The next thing to be done is this: Let each member canvass his locality, and buy up all the surplus from small producers, putting the same into the hands of middle-men to sell at a price fixed by the managers, thereby controlling the market most effectually. How about the funds to purchase this honey? As for my part, I would rather pay two dollars for this purpose than to pay one dollar to fight lawsuits. How about the men that are compelled to sell? Why, advance a reasonable sum, holding their crop as collateral security.

How is it, bee-men? Is this plan feasible? If not, give a better one. It seems to me something might be done to secure a reasonable price for our honey, and stop flooding the market by small producers.

Bee-men are asked their opinions as to publishing quotations on the honey

market. My answer is this: If the plan proposed above, or some better one, is established, how is the wholesale man going to get honey to sell? This plan is going to bring the wholesale buyer at your door.

LEGISLATION — PRIORITY QUESTION.

In regard to the priority question, I for one am utterly opposed to any such legislation. I have no patience to write upon the question. I say down with it. In my opinion such a law would be unconstitutional.

Wonewoc, Wis.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Successful Bee-Keeping, etc.

L. J. KEYES.

I have been interested in reading the reports of bee-keepers from different parts of the country, as to the amount of honey produced by given colonies of bees, and must say that I am somewhat surprised that none exceed my own efforts, taking into consideration the fact that three years is the extent of my experience in manipulating bees for honey. In this section of country the past season has fallen short of the average for honey, yet from 18 colonies put out in the spring, I harvested a few pounds over 1,400 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections, and increased the number of colonies to 35, which I have put into the cellar in the finest condition possible.

I have come to this conclusion, by observation, that one hour's neglect in the height of the honey harvest is a loss to the bee-keeper. As soon as sections are filled they should be raised, giving room for work below while the capping is going on above. The hive I use contains eight frames, and is somewhat smaller than the Langstroth. Ah, some of the older members of the fraternity say, too small, too small; but remember this country is not California, nor Florida, but away up north; and, again, where are your 10-frame hives that go very far in advance of my small hives?

My section-cases are to exactly fit each other, and each section is provided with a full-sized tin-divider which makes them queen-excluding, hence there is no brood in the sections. I allow natural swarming, removing the old hive at the proper time to secure all returning bees in the new one. The section-cases are removed from the old hive and placed on others where the work will be continued, and thus work once begun in the sections it never ceases until completed, the capping being done 2 or 3 stories higher than where the honey was put in.

For wintering I use a rim the size of the top of the hive, 2 inches high (or wide), covered with burlap on both sides, and filled with dry forest leaves. The hives are tiered up, and the entrance left wide open. This plan of wintering suits me because it proves safe, which is all any one could wish.



In regard to the market I would say, if the National Bee-Keepers' Society would place a man in every large market to sell the members' produce, thus controlling the price, and take it out of the hands of commission men, I would join it and help support it, for it is so very unsatisfactory to deal with those who care nothing for your goods, so long as they get ahead of their competitors, and get their commission.

Nora Springs, 3 Iowa.

For the American Bee Journal.

### U. S. Honey-Producers' Association.

SAMUEL RAU.

The idea of a United States Honey-Producers' Association, as advanced by M. M. Baldridge, meets, in the main, my hearty approval, and if not too late, I second the motion for immediate action. Something of this kind is certainly the "one thing needed" for our pursuit just now. We need more thorough organization for our own protection. With very few exceptions, all the other pursuits are organized, from the doctors who stand by the cradle of our infancy, to the funeral directors who make the last grab at us as we go down to that bourne from whence no traveler e'er returns. This organization could gather statistics of the honey-yields in the different sections of our country, and fix prices accordingly. There would be, as a matter of course, some obstacles to overcome, but "where there is a will there is a way," and they can be surmounted.

The nail manufacturers, makers of stove castings, the tile men, manufacturers of stamped tin-ware, and many others that I could mention, regulate the prices of their productions quite successfully in this way, and why cannot we do the same? Then this organization would be the proper authority to give market quotations and reports. Leaving honey in commission is practiced some in this locality, and I gave it a trial last fall, but it was not successful with me. I went to a reliable party in a neighboring town, who was engaged in the drug and grocery business, and proposed to furnish him good honey in neat cases; he was to sell it at not exceeding 20 cents a pound, and pay me 15 cents per pound for what he sold. He accepted my proposition, and I furnished him the honey. But a fence-corner bee-keeper, who had a few colonies of bees, and kept a jewelry store, placed a few pounds of honey in his show-window and labeled it "16 cents per pound." His honey was inferior to mine, but resulted in the demoralization of the honey-trade in that town; and after leaving my honey on sale three months, only one pound of it was sold. So I departed for more inviting fields.

It seems to be the little birds that fill the grapes. Those who have a few colonies of bees in a fence-corner behind the pig-pen, bring their honey to market in a slovenly condition, sell

at other people's prices, and thus ruin the market. I refer to the home trade. We should be able to produce finer honey, and sooner or later, teach every one to distinguish between superior and inferior grades. I see no good reason why I should sell my fine-bred and well-developed horse for the same price that McCracken sold his ring-boned and spavined nag up at Cobtown; neither will I sell first-class honey for what some one sold third-class.

I hope to see immediate action taken in this matter. In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

Columbiana, 3 Ohio.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Uniform Price for Honey.

B. H. STANDISH.

I have been so busy producing honey and trying to make a living out of it, that I never have taken time to write an article for publication, and I only do so now because a subject of vital importance to me has been broached. In looking about, it is not difficult to find other occupations in which men, with no more capital or tact, are more sure of fair pay for services, than bee-keepers; but I cannot enter any of those occupations. I have spent a long and expensive apprenticeship in this. I find my capital invested in a business for which there is seldom a buyer. If such should come to me, I would have to study up some other business before it would be justice to my family to embark in it. I am in it, and like many others, I am forced to stay in it, as a doctor is forced to stay in his profession. Therefore I wish to help to correct its evils.

A man in Iowa says that he is glad that honey is being sold at 10 cents per pound. Perhaps the bee-keepers of that State can sell their honey without loss at that price this year. But how will it be next year? Unless producers do something about it, prices will be about the same then—at least not much higher—though the crop be one-fourth of the present crop. It has been my experience that every other year, on an average, brings either a light crop or a failure. Now if we sell the full crops at the cost of production, how are we to pay for the family crust out of the average?

I intend to have the commission merchants with whom I deal, sign an express contract, or I will not send them honey next year. This contract must have the following three points in it: 1. I am to fix the price at which the honey may be sold. 2. They must accept my weights. 3. If the honey is not sold I am at the expiration of 60 or 90 days, I am to have the privilege of transferring it, by paying freight and cartage.

Now, what I want is an Estimating Committee for the Mississippi valley; one for the Atlantic coast; and one for the Pacific coast, composed of prominent and active bee-keepers who are to estimate the size of the

crop before shipping-time next year, and to fix a proper price for the same; issuing printed circulars to me, and to every other honey-producer in the land, with the above contract, or its equivalent, to be sent by producers to all commission men for signature, before shipments are made to them. This established price should be printed in all bee-papers instead of the present tricky system. Bee-keepers can be reached through the bee-papers, for probably nine-tenths of all prominent producers take them. These producers in nearly all cases would adopt the common price of the Estimating Committee.

Commission men then would be restrained from underbidding one another. Also those who are dishonest would be prevented, by the terms of the written contract, from making false returns. Prices in the large centres of trade would be fixed—by producers, not by sellers. Prices in small towns are largely influenced by prices in commercial centres. We could then have something to say about the prices in our home market.

Let me illustrate the influence of the present commission system on our home markets by the following:

I produce honey enough to supply our little village, and I usually have done so, after a few smaller producers have sold out. This year I placed some honey in a grocery on sale. A traveling commission man saw it, and the following conversation between him and the grocer followed: "What do you pay for that honey?" "I pay 14 cents per pound." "Well, I will sell you honey and warrant it just as good in every particular at 10 cents per pound. You see it is put into our hands on commission, and it does not make any difference to us at what price we sell it. We get our commission just the same." The grocer ordered a year's supply, and when it came it was as nice as was ever sold; but how much will my brother bee-keepers down near Rockford get for it? It needs no argument, but experience, to convince bee-keepers that not only their efforts to bolster up the market, but also the efforts of honorable commission men are paralyzed by the unscrupulous, who receive honey without firm instructions as to its sale.

Now is the time to appoint an Estimating Committee for next year. The working expenses of this committee need not exceed 10 cents per each producer. What do others think about it?

Evansville, 2 Wis.

### Convention Notices.

The Annual Convention of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Vt., on January 13 and 14, 1887.  
R. H. HOLMES, Sec., Shoreham, Vt.

The Northeastern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its fifth annual meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1887, in the Common Council Rooms, at Bay City, Mich.  
W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

The eleventh annual meeting of the N. W. Ills. & S. W. Wis. Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Grand Army Hall in Rockford, Ills., on the third Tuesday in January, 1887. There will be a two days' session.  
J. STEWART, Sec.

## Local Convention Directory.

1887. Time and place of Meeting.

Jan. 13.—Sheboygan County, at Hingham, Wis.

Mattie B. Thomas, Sec., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Jan. 18.—N. W. Ills. &amp; S. W. Wis., at Rockford, Ills.

J. Stewart, Sec., Rock City, Ills.

Jan. 19, 20.—N. E. Ohio, N. Pa., &amp;c., at Andover, O.

M. E. Mason, Sec., Andover, O.

Feb. 2.—N. E. Michigan, at Bay City, Mich.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Mich.

Feb. 3.—Wisconsin State, at Madison, Wis.

F. Wilcox, Sec., Mauston, Wis.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

## Organization for Honey-Producers.

—S. H. Mallory, Decatur, 9 Mich., on Dec. 31, 1886, writes:

I am heartily in favor of a honey producers' association, but I am doubtful about ever controlling the honey market. There are too many of the slipshod class of bee-keepers to think of buying them out, as Mr. Baldrige suggests. But there are various ways in which such a society might do good. But I think that bee-keepers should be thoroughly organized; and the sooner the better.

**The Market Reports.**—John Conser, Glenn, Kans., says:

In regard to excluding the market reports of honey, given by the commission men in bee-papers, I say yes, so far as commission men are concerned. We have been damaged by their reports, as I think they make the prices to suit their business. I think that a good way to get correct reports, would be to let the secretaries of the bee-associations give the monthly reports in the leading bee-papers.

**A Little Bee-Man's Report.**—Vincent Quinn, Penn Yan, N. Y., writes:

I thought I would send in my report. Pa gave me one Italian colony in May. I beat pa, for I picked out his best colony in the yard. I got 60 pounds of honey, and it cast one swarm. Pa helped me to rear three queens to form nuclei, and I built them up to strong colonies. I now have 5 colonies in the cellar, and they are doing well.

**Bees in a Green-House Cellar.**—Joseph Heacock, Jenkintown, Pa., on Jan. 1, 1887, writes:

I have my bees in one end of a green-house cellar. In the other end is a 10-horse-power steam boiler. A fire is kept up day and night from fall to spring for heating the green-house. A partition made of boards extends across the cellar between the bees and the boiler, and this is covered on one

side with black, tarred roofing-paper. Where the bees are, it is as dark as in any dungeon—no ray of light can penetrate it. It is entirely below ground, but very dry, and the temperature remains at about 60° all the time. The bees are quiet at all times. I have just been in to see them. They came out on the alighting-board to see what I wanted, the same as they do when approached on a summer evening with a light. I have had bees for about 10 years, but I never gave them any attention until the past summer. In December, 1885, I found that some of my colonies were almost without food. I put up the partition in the cellar, took in the light colonies and fed them. The result was that they came out very strong last spring, while those that were left on the summer stands were very weak until almost midsummer.

**Bees in Good Condition.**—John D. Abel, Forest City, Mo., on Dec. 30, 1886, writes:

I have 21 colonies on the summer stands, not packed, but with plenty of food for winter. I got scarcely any honey last summer. I intend to place one and two pound sections on all the hives in the spring. I place a thick paper on the hive, then the top-board upon the paper. My bees seem to be in good condition now.

**Bees in a Clamp.**—A. McInnes, London, Ont., on Jan. 3, 1887, says:

I have 13 colonies in a clamp. The clamp never needs to be disturbed in winter or summer. It always has the same appearance. I keep the temperature from 40° to 50°, Fahr. My clamp is more for spring, as I can keep the temperature at 60° or 70°, or any degree desired. I have 4 colonies that are very weak; there was only about one-half of a pound of bees in some of them. I am too near the city, and the bees get into the candy shops in the fall of the year and get lost. We are having very cold weather and lots of snow. My clamp is covered completely with snow. I can see the temperature every morning. The cold weather does not seem to lower it more than 1 or 2 degrees a day.

**Excellent Results, etc.**—Elias Fox, Hillsborough, Wis., on Dec. 28, 1886, writes:

I send you a photograph of my Italian apiary, consisting of 60 colonies; also of my mother, myself and family, and my dwelling, work-shop and ice-house. On April 15, 1886, I took from my cellar 40 very weak colonies. On April 25 I was called away for ten days, and during the time it turned cold, and my bees dwindled so that on May 13 my 40 hives contained probably enough bees to make 5 good colonies. I then bought 2 more, increased the whole to 60, and took 3,400 pounds of honey, and my bees have more honey than they will consume. One colony gave me 130 pounds of fine honey in sections, and a fine

swarm, which gave me 50 pounds of extracted honey. Two other colonies gave me over 200 pounds each, and a fine swarm on July 4. From these 2 colonies I took 75 pounds of comb honey, and each had at least 40 pounds when put into the cellar on Nov. 15. I had some colonies that gave me no surplus at all, and some but little, but on the whole I think they did well, considering the condition they were in last spring.

[The "photo" is a nice one, and is placed in the Bee-Keepers' Album on our desk. With your bright-looking wife and three children, matronly mother, nice home and bees, you ought to be extremely happy.—Ed.]

**Fixed Price for Honey.**—Joel Helser, Huntington, Ind., writes:

In regard to a fixed price for honey in the United States, I would say, 16 cents per pound for choice comb honey, and 12 cents per pound for extracted.

**Farmer Bee-Keepers, etc.**—Wm. Robson, Rolla, Mo., on Jan. 1, 1887, writes:

For 20 years I have not known honey so low in price as during the past season. For the past 14 years I have been handling bees here, and I must say that I have never known white clover to yield so much honey as it did through June, and up to July 15. The farmers who happened to have a colony or two were very much elated over their surplus honey; some brought it to the stores in wash-boilers, some in wash-tubs and pails, utensils that looked as though they were for other purposes than being besmeared and daubed with such an unsightly mass of comb and honey; for which they received in store pay from 10 to 12½ cents per pound. Consequently the market was not as good as in former years, for those who have been trying to tempt the taste with their one and two pound sections of honey. This question is often asked of me: "Why do you ask such a large price for your honey? Three pounds for half a dollar is too much. I can get it at the stores for a bit." (meaning 12½ cents). Some people would try to make a person believe that if it was honey that was enough; but for my part, give me something else besides wash-tub honey. My bees have been put into winter quarters with ample stores, but not as strong in bees as I would like.

**Splendid Season and Crop.**—S. J. Church & Son, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Dec. 30, 1886, write:

From 93 colonies, spring count, we obtained 11,000 pounds of honey, and 50 pounds of beeswax, and increased them to 130 colonies. All are wintering nicely in a cellar 12x12x7 feet, with the temperature varying from 40° to 50° above zero, but the most of



the time at 45° above, which we think is about right. Our honey was all extracted but 2,000 pounds, and nearly all was sold in our home market; one bakery took the bulk of it at \$6 per 100 pounds in barrels. Our comb honey sold for 10 cents per pound to grocers. We saved for spring feeding in the frames 600 pounds. The average per colony, spring count, is about 120 pounds. It was the best season and best crop we ever had. We worked on the tiering-up plan.

**Poor Season for Honey.**—S. H. Moss, Colchester, Ill., on Dec. 29, 1886, says:

I began in the spring of 1886 with 70 colonies. I have 120 packed for winter in good condition. My honey crop was 2,800 pounds of comb honey in sections, and 1,200 pounds of extracted. The season for honey was very poor. White clover was cut short with the dry weather, and the fall crop amounted to nothing.

**The Season of 1886.**—J. F. McMillan, Healey, Ill., on Dec. 25, 1886, writes:

In December, 1885, I put 35 colonies in the cellar; some of them were very weak, as the fall flow of honey was very poor. I lost some, and after spring dwindling was over I had 22, some of which were weak. As soon as they commenced breeding nicely I equalized them as nearly as I could. I prevented swarming, so I had only 4 swarms, and one absconded. I made 3 nuclei, as I had procured an Italian queen. The flow of honey from fruit bloom and white clover was good, but basswood was nearly a failure. The fall flow was better than last year. I secured 920 pounds of comb honey, and 80 pounds of extracted. Some of my neighbors got but little. My bees are in the cellar now.

**Good Report.**—7—P. J. England, (23-35), Fancy Prairie, Ill., on Dec. 28, 1886, writes:

I have secured 4,635 pounds of extracted honey, and 15 pounds of comb honey from 23 colonies, spring count. I have also increased my apiary to 35 colonies.

**Severely Cold Weather.**—M. A. Gill, Viola, Wis., on Dec. 31, 1886, writes:

One morning this week the temperature was 36° below zero. But the outlook is better, for it was up to 25° below zero yesterday. I have one cellar with 107 colonies in, that ranges from 47° to 51°, but another one with only 25 colonies has been down to 34°; but I think I have arranged it to-day so I can keep it above 40°. I would rather, if possible, that the temperature would never touch below 50° after Jan. 1. This may not be orthodox, but I think the facts are pointing that way for this climate. My yield the past season was small, on account of drouth and hail storms

which killed the timber. I had 6,000 pounds of extracted honey, and 600 pounds in one-pound sections. I still intend holding on to the bees, and hoping for that "good time coming."

**Use of Separators.**—H. M. Moyer, Hill Church, Pa., says:

If one will produce comb honey in the best and most marketable shape each and every year, he must use separators; at least in this locality. I wish that I had never tried to produce honey without separators. In 4-entrance sections it is a little better, but also not satisfactory.

**Poor Season.**—C. P. Hewett, Kingston, Wis., on Dec. 18, 1886, wrote thus:

The past season was a very poor one. I have Italian, Syrian, and native bees, but have built up a strain of hybrids that are one-third larger than the other bees, and appear to be an established strain. They are the first out in the morning, and the latest out at night.

**Governing the Price of Honey.**—L. Eastwood, Waterville, O., says:

The first thing I read when I get the BEE JOURNAL is the market reports. Do not throw them out. I do not think the price of honey can be governed by laws or rules, any more than that of any other produce. The small bee-keeper usually "knows it all," and will sell his little mess of poor honey when he thinks best, which really affects the market much the same as "cow-grease" might affect the butter market. This must regulate itself, on the principle of supply and demand, and quality. In regard to "priority of location," I would say that at present I have the field here; but others were here before me, and should new bee-keepers come in, the question would simply be "the survival of the fittest."

**The Way to Winter Bees.**—F. A. Gibson, Racine, Wis., on Jan. 4, 1887, writes:

All of my colonies wintered last year except three, which were queenless. I doubled up some, sold some, and commenced the spring with 75. They did splendidly the past season. I took 2,000 pounds of comb honey, 6,000 pounds of extracted, and each colony has from 40 to 50 pounds to winter on. I allowed no increase. I have sold all my comb honey at 12 and 15 cents per pound; most of the extracted is sold at from 9 to 12 cents per pound. The bees are doing nicely in the cellar, which is at a temperature of 42° to 45°. I visited them when it was 42°, and found several large clusters hanging below the hive 6 inches. I do not put on bottom-boards in winter. In my estimation this is the way to winter bees. I keep the hives about a foot apart each way, with cushions of sawdust over the bees.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

The following are our very latest quotations for honey and beeswax:

### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—Market is well supplied with all the grades, and the demand is light. Prices are nominal at 11@12c. for white in 1-lb. sections. Fancy white in scant pound sections, 13c. Very little extracted is being sold, and prices range from 4@7c. **BEESWAX.**—22c. H. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St. Dec. 8.

### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—In consequence of a large stock of comb honey on this market, fancy prices cannot be maintained. Fancy white honey in paper boxes, or glassed, are in better favor here than the unglassed honey, hence the difference in the price. We quote present prices as follows: Fancy white in 1-lb. paper boxes, or glassed, 13c.; same unglassed, 12c., and in 2-lb. glassed sections, 10@11c.; off grades 1 to 2 cts. per lb. less. Calif. comb, 8@10c.; fancy buckwheat 1-lb., 8@9c., and 2-lb., 7@8c. Extracted white clover, none in the market. Calif. ext'd, 60-lb. cans, 5@6c.; buckwheat, in kegs and barrels, 4@5c. **BEESWAX.**—21@23c. Dec. 7.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS., 34 Hudson St.

### BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—The demand has improved. We are selling one-pound packages of white clover honey at 13@14c.; 2-pounds at 11@12c. Extracted, 5@7c. **BEESWAX.**—24 cts. per lb. Jan. 1. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

### DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—The market is a trifle more active. Best white comb honey in 1-lb. sections, 11@12½c. Buckwheat, 10c. Extracted, 7@9c. **BEESWAX.**—23c. Dec. 13.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

### CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—There is a quiet tone prevailing, but the demand is fair for choice comb and extracted honey, in small packages. Manufacturers buy very sparingly. The supply is large and prices are downward. We quote prices for extracted honey, 3@7c. per lb. Nice comb brings 12@15c. per lb. in a jobbing way. **BEESWAX.**—Good demand, 20@22c. per lb. for choice yellow. Dec. 21.

C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

### CLEVELAND.

**HONEY.**—The market is not very active and prices a little lower. Choice 1-lb. sections of best white sell at 13@14c.; second grade 1-lb., 10@12c.; choice white 2-lb., 11@12c. Extracted, slow at 6c. **BEESWAX.**—Scarce at 25c. Nov. 17.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

### MILWAUKEE.

**HONEY.**—The demand for honey is only moderate and the supply ample, of very fine quality and in extra good order. We quote choice 1-lb. sections of white at 12@13c.; 2-lb., 11@12c.; dark not wanted. Extracted, white, in barrels, half-barrels and in kegs, 5@6½c.; in tin packages, 6@7½c.; dark, in barrels and ½-barrels, 5@6c. **BEESWAX.**—Nominal at 25c. Dec. 13.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—The market has been rather duller the last week, but prices are well maintained, particularly for choice white extracted and choice white comb honey, as both kinds are not freely offered. We quote: 3½@4½c. for extracted, and 9@12c. for comb; with easier sales for the best grades, than for the darker honey, as none seem to be able to use the dark just now. **BEESWAX.**—Dull at 19@22c. Dec. 11.

SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

**HONEY.**—Trade is quiet. Extra white comb 11c.; amber, 7½@10c. Extracted, white, 4@4½c.; amber, 3½@3¾c. **BEESWAX.**—20@22c. Oct. 18.

O. B. SMITH & Co., 423 Front Street.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Demand is good for all grades, and receipts have been very large of comb and extracted. Home bee-men have kept out of the market until this month; having glassed every lb. section on both sides they are reducing prices, selling 60 lbs. of glass with 160 lbs. of honey, making our market lower. There crop is about 70,000 pounds. We quote: White clover 1-lb., 12@13c.; 2-lb., 11@12c.; California 2-lb., 10@11c. Extracted white clover, 6c.; dark, 4@5c.; white sage Calif., 5½c.; amber, 5c. **BEESWAX.**—22c. Nov. 20.

CLEMONS, CLOON & Co., cor. 4th & Walnut.

### ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY.**—Choice comb, 10@12c.; latter price is for choice white clover. Strained, in barrels, 3½@4c. Extra fancy of bright color and in No. 1 packages, ¼ advance on above prices. Extracted in barrels, 4½@5c.; in cans 5@6c. Market dull. **BEESWAX.**—Firm at 20½c. for prime. Dec. 20.

D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

### The Report of the Committee on the Chapman Honey-Plant.

The Committee appointed by the North American Bee-Keepers' Society at the annual meeting held in Detroit, Mich., in December, 1885, to investigate the merits of the honey-bearing plant now being cultivated by Mr. Hiram Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., met at that place on July 28; one member of the committee, Mr. Manum, of Bristol, Vt., was not able to be present, but as each member of the Committee was furnished with a sufficient number of plants to afford opportunity for observing their growth and habits, and also to gain some information concerning the value of the plant as a honey-producer, a letter from Mr. Manum, in which he gives the result of his experience and observation, is herewith appended.

This plant, which Mr. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and Mr. Scribner, Assistant Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, tells us is *Echinops Sphaerocephalus*, is an imported perennial, native in Central France, and like all of the family to which it belongs, very rich in honey. This plant will probably be popularly known in this country as the "Chapman Honey-Plant," so named on account of Mr. Chapman being first to cultivate it, and being first to bring it to the notice of those engaged in bee-keeping.

We found three acres of the plant in bloom, the height of the mature plant being from 3 to 4½ feet, and each root bears from 5 to 15 round balls or heads from 1 inch to 1½ inches in diameter. These heads stand upright, and the entire surface is covered with small, white flowers bearing bluish stamens. The stalks and leaves so nearly resemble those of the common thistle that, were it not for the head, the difference would not be easily noticed. There is, however, in this particular, a very marked difference, the appearance of the head being aptly described by its botanical name, which signifies round-headed and in appearance like a hedge-hog.

The flowerets on the top of the head open first, then they open later along the sides of the ball, continuing in the order of nature around the entire surface of the sphere. Near the stem the last flowerets open, after the blossoms on the top of the heads have disappeared and the seed capsules of the first blossoms have hardened.

Unlike the thistle, the seeds are provided with no balloon by which they may be borne by the wind. The seed is in weight and appearance very like a small grain of rye, is enclosed in a capsule, and falls directly to the ground if not seasonably gathered, not spreading more than oats if left to fall without harvesting.

From the time of the appearance of the bloom upon the tops of individual heads, until the fading of the last blossoms upon the lower part of the head near to the stalk, is about 8 days, the continuance of the blooming depending upon the nature of the soil and the season; but the heads or buds sent out from each individual shoot and forming each individual cluster, vary in degree and size, so that the natural term of blooming and honey-bearing may be safely reckoned at from 20 to 30 days. The term of blooming may also be prolonged to a considerable extent by cutting back a portion of the plants, and the facility with which the honey harvest may be thus prolonged constitutes an important feature when estimating the value of this plant. The plant is hardy, easily propagated, perennial, and appears to flourish in all kinds of soil, and there is no danger of its becoming a pest or noxious weed. It does not bloom until the second season, and as it does not spread in seeding, its extirpation would be easily accomplished.

Its seed may be scattered in waste places, or it may be sown in drills or hills like onion seed. It seems to be characteristic of the plant to root out all other vegetation, and take possession of the soil. No weeds, and but very little grass was seen growing in the three-acre plot observed. (A ten-acre field sown broad-cast, and harrowed in like rye, has also made a vigorous growth, and seems to be taking possession of the soil in opposition to

quack-grass and weeds.) As to the value of the plant to the honey-producer, there appears to be no room for doubt, whether quantity or quality, or both, be considered. Within reach of Mr. Chapman's apiary no other resources were accessible for honey-gathering, the severe and prolonged drouth having destroyed all other honey-yielding blossoms, and yet in some instances the bees were making an excellent showing in the hives. No definite conclusion could be reached as to the probable returns in pounds of honey from a given area. That the returns would be satisfactory was evidenced by the fact that the entire area was "alive with bees," and they visited the flowers from daylight until dark, and sometimes 8 or 10 bees were upon a single head at one time. Mr. Hubbard, who cultivated some of these plants, obtained from Mr. Chapman, reported that he had counted the number of visits made by bees to a single head from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. He reported the number as being 2,135, actual count.

In order that the Committee might have some idea of the quantity of nectar secreted in the flowers of a single head, the day before our arrival, Mr. Chapman had wrapped a thin paper about a head, the half of which was in full-bloom; and tied the paper around the stem with tape, thus preventing the bees from appropriating the nectar for 24 hours. Upon removing the paper on the forenoon of the day of our visit, the flowerets were found to be dripping with nectar, and the drops sparkled in the morning sun. Each of us have made similar tests with like results since that time. We cheerfully and confidently recommend this plant to the bee-keepers of North America, as a most valuable acquisition to the list of bee-forage plants.

We believe that a trial of the plant will, better than any other words of approval from us, publish its own commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. ROOT, A. I. ROOT, N. W. McLAIN.

Mr. Manum, another member of the Committee, reports as follows:

BRISTOL, Vt., Oct. 7, 1886.

MR. L. C. ROOT, Chairman of the Committee on the Chapman Honey-Plant—DEAR SIR: As I failed to put in an appearance when the Committee met at Mr. Hiram Chapman's, in July last, it is not only due to you, but to Mr. Chapman and the Convention as well, that I make a short report of my experience with the Chapman Honey-Plant. 50 roots of which Mr. C. so kindly sent me last spring. The plants thrived well through the summer under moderate cultivation, and planted on light, sandy soil. I did not take extra pains with them as I wished to test their hardiness. The plants commenced to bloom on July 14, and continued to bloom until Aug. 21, making 39 days that they continued in bloom, and from the first day of their blooming until the last the little flower-balls were covered with bees every day, from early morning until dark, rain or shine. (We had no very heavy rains during this period), the bees constantly going and coming. I have counted 16 bees on one ball at one time, all sucking the sweet nectar from the richly-laden flowers of the Chapman Honey-Plant.

At Mr. C.'s request I covered three of the balls with tissue paper and two with muslin. On the following day there were several bee-keepers here. I removed the paper from the balls, lo and behold, the flowers were filled, yes, covered, as it were, with honey. We found by holding the hand under one of the balls, and jarring it, the honey dropped in the hand enough to make several drops. In a moment a bee lit on one of the uncovered balls and never moved until its sac was filled, and it flew away. On timing them, I found that five bees filled themselves and flew away in 2 minutes and 20 seconds from the time the first bee lit on the plant. The two balls that were covered with muslin were now uncovered, but the honey seemed to have evaporated, as there was but little visible, although I had noticed bees alight on the muslin and try to suck the honey through the cloth. This fact was conclusive to me that the bees could smell the honey through the cloth.

I find that by cutting back the plants in June, they will bloom later in the season. This would be of advantage, perhaps, to those who are favored with an abundance of buckwheat for their bees to work on during August, as by cutting it back it would then commence to bloom the last of August, thereby affording good pasturage for bees in September.

In conclusion I must say that I am very well pleased with the plant, judging from this first year's trial, and I venture to say that the time is not far distant when it will be extensively cultivated for its honey-producing qualities. I expect to plant an acre next spring. Were it possible for me to meet with you at the Convention, I would move a vote of thanks to Mr. C. for having introduced this valuable plant. It is valuable not only to bee-keepers, but to the florist as well, because it is a very beautiful plant, and so very rare withal. I remain yours truly,

A. E. MANUM.

### OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the American Bee Journal one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

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The American Bee Journal	1 00..
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Bee-Keepers' Guide	1 50.. 1 40
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Canadian Bee Journal	2 00.. 1 75
Rays of Light	1 50.. 1 35
The 7 above-named papers	5 25.. 4 50
and Cook's Manual	2 25.. 2 00
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2 00.. 1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal	1 60.. 1 50
Dzierson's Bee-Book (cloth)	3 00.. 2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture	2 25.. 2 10
Farmer's Account Book	4 00.. 2 00
Guide and Hand-Book	1 50.. 1 30
Heddon's book, "Success"	1 50.. 1 40

One yearly subscription for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL must be ordered with each paper or book, in order to take advantage of the prices named in the last column.

### Convention Notices.

THE Northeastern Ohio, Northern Pa. and Western New York Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 8th annual convention in Chapman's Opera House, at Andover, O., on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 19 and 20, 1887. First-class hotel accommodations are offered at \$1 per day to those attending the convention. A general invitation is extended to all. M. E. MARSH, Sec.

THE Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association meets at the Capitol in Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1887, at 9 a.m. All progressive bee-keepers are earnestly invited to attend, and supply-dealers are requested to exhibit their best implements and inventions. The State Agricultural convention will be in session at the same time, commencing on Feb. 1 and closing on Feb. 4, which will be an additional inducement for many to attend. Hotel rates are from \$1 to \$3 per day. Return tickets will very probably be given over the principal railroads at reduced rates. F. WILCOX, Sec.

**More Premiums.**—Mr. L. J. Diehl, of Butler, Ind., offers a colony of Italian bees as a present to the person sending to this office the largest club of subscribers for 1887. The subscriptions may be sent in at any time before the first of May at our regular club rates, and additions made as desired, but it must be stated that you are working for that premium, so that we can keep account of the subscriptions.

As a premium to the second largest club we will send my mail, postpaid, a copy of the "Farm Account Book," worth \$3. The postage is 20 cents.





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## Special Notices.

**To Correspondents.**—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

**When Renewing** your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the *BEE JOURNAL*. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a **Binder** for the *BEE JOURNAL* to any one sending us three subscriptions—with \$3.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

**Simmins' Non-Swarming System** is the title of a new English bee-book. The author claims that it will inaugurate a "new era in modern bee-keeping," and states that "it is based upon purely natural principles, and is the only system that can ever be relied upon, because no other condition exists in the economy of the hive that can be applied to bring about the desired result—a total absence of any desire to swarm." It contains 64 pages; is well printed and illustrated. Price 50 cents. It can now be obtained at this office.

**Preserve your Papers** for reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents, or you can have one **FREE** if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the *BEE JOURNAL*.

**Dr. Miller's Book**, "A Year Among the Bees," and the *BEE JOURNAL* for one year, we will club for \$1.50.

**Colored Posters** for putting up over honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive, as well as useful. We have prepared some for the *BEE JOURNAL*, and will send two or more free of cost to any one who will use them, and try to get up a club.

## Home Market for Honey.

**To create Honey Markets** in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them).

**To give away** a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell lots of it.

**Yucca Brushes** are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. As each separate fiber extends the whole length of the handle as well as the brush, they are almost indestructible. When they become sticky with honey, they can be washed, and when dry, are as good as ever. The low price at which they are sold, enables any bee-keeper to have six or more of them, so as to always have one handy. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

**E. Duncan Sniffen**, Advertising Agent, 3 Park Row, New York, inserts advertisements in all first-class Newspapers and Magazines with more promptness and at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere. He gives special attention to writing and setting up advertisements in the most attractive manner, and guarantees entire satisfaction. In all his dealings, he is honorable and prompt. Send for his Catalogue of first-class advertising mediums. Mailed free. 52A40t

**Our Book Premiums.**—To encourage all our present readers to get one or more additional subscribers we will present 25 cents' worth of books for every new subscriber (accompanied with \$1 for one year's subscription), sent direct to this office. Thus for five new subscribers with \$5, the getter up of a club gets \$1.25 in valuable reading matter, to be selected by himself from our list on the second page of this paper. It will pay you to devote a few hours to the interests of the *BEE JOURNAL*. Every one who keeps bees ought to take it. We will furnish sample copies **free** in any quantity to those who intend to get up clubs. We expect to get 5,000 new subscribers for 1887.

**The Report of the Indianapolis Convention** is now published in pamphlet form, uniform with that of last year. It will be sent postpaid for 25 cents to any address.

We have also bound it up with last year's, together with the History of the Society; this we will mail for 40 cents. Or if you send us one new subscriber (with one dollar) besides your own renewal, we will present you with a copy by mail.

**Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL** will be sent **FREE** upon application. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

**A New Crate** to hold one dozen one-pound sections of honey.—It has a strip of glass on each side, to allow the honey to be seen. It is a light and attractive package. As it holds but one tier of sections, no damage from the drippings from an upper tier can occur. We can furnish the material, ready to nail, for 9 cts. per crate. Glass 1½c. per light, extra.

**Red Labels** for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have just gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

**As there is Another firm** in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

**Money Orders** can now be obtained at the Post Offices at reduced rates. Five dollars and under costs now only 5 cents. As these are absolutely safe, it will pay to get them instead of the Postal Notes which are payable to any one who presents them, and are in no way safe.

**The Convention History of America** with a full report of the proceedings of the Detroit and Indianapolis conventions, and the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for one year, will be clubbed for \$1.25.

**Do you Want a Farm Account Book?** We have a few left, and make you a very tempting offer. It contains 166 pages, is printed on writing paper, ruled and bound, and the price is \$3. We will club it and the *Weekly BEE JOURNAL* for a year and give you both for \$2. If you want it sent by mail, add 20 cents for postage.

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"Please accept my best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 23 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?" AUGUST BEYER, So. Bend, Ind.  
Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild potato. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

## PRIZES!

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Excepting with the \$4.00 Extractors, all the different styles have strainers over the canal leading to the honey gate, and movable sides in the Comb Baskets. The \$8.00 and \$10.00 Extractors have no covers.

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For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 " .....	8 00
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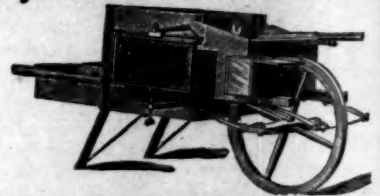
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